New Tools for Local and State Food Safety Programs

Kristin C. Delea MPH, REHS

Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services National Center for Environmental Health



National Center for Environmental Health

Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services

What information do you need about Foodborne Illness Outbreaks?

- Would more information about the characteristics of food establishments involved in foodborne outbreaks be helpful?
- Could you use science-based information to help inform your inspection prioritization?
- Would a characterization of your program involvement in investigating foodborne outbreaks be helpful?
- Would more details than we now have about outbreak food vehicles be helpful?
- Do you think knowing why outbreaks appear to occur would be helpful?

Overview of Presentation

- The Problem
- Background to Address Problem
- Environmental Assessment
- Training
- Surveillance

The Problem

Each year roughly 1 in 6 Americans (or 48 million people) get sick, 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die from foodborne diseases.*

 Acute foodborne Illnesses cost the U.S. an estimated \$152 billion each year in healthcare, workplace, and other economic losses.

Half of all foodborne illness outbreaks are associated with restaurants/delis.

*http://www.cdc.gov/foodborneburden/estimates-overview.html

The Problem

Inspectors (environmental health specialists) need training on conducting environmental assessments during foodborne outbreak investigations.*

Limited contributing factor information and no information on environmental antecedents are currently reported to CDC's existing National Outbreak Reporting System (NORS).

• Selman, CA and Green, LR (2001). Environmental health specialists' self-reported foodborne illness outbreak investigation practices. Journal of Environmental Health, 20(6),16-21.

Check out more information on our website: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/index.htm

BACKGROUND

Food Safety Work

Environmental Health Specialists Network (EHS-Net)

Practice Based Research Restaurant Food Safety*

Surveillance

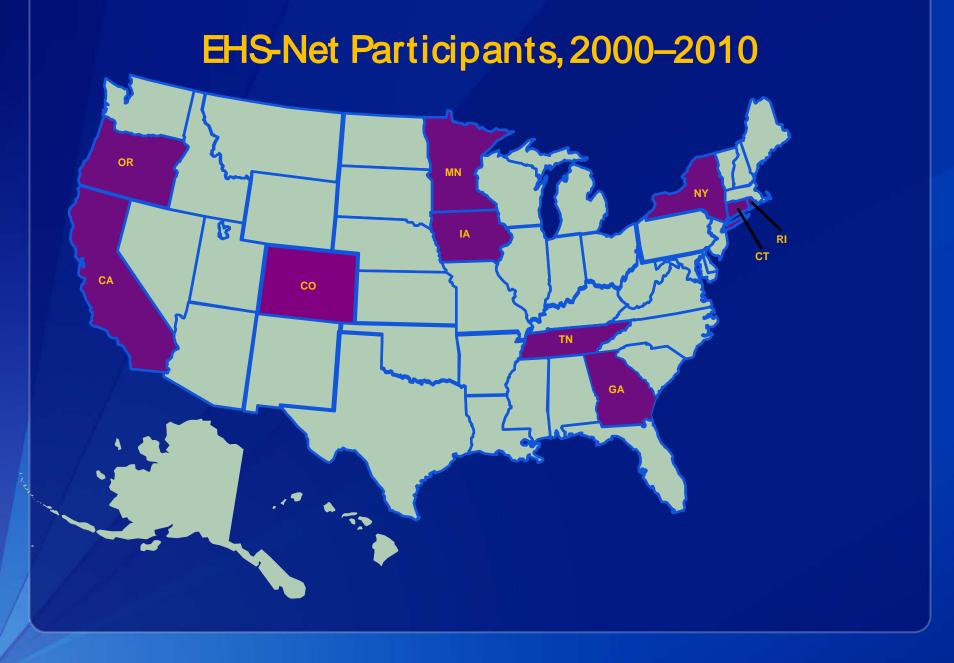
National Voluntary Environmental Assessment Information System (NVEAIS)

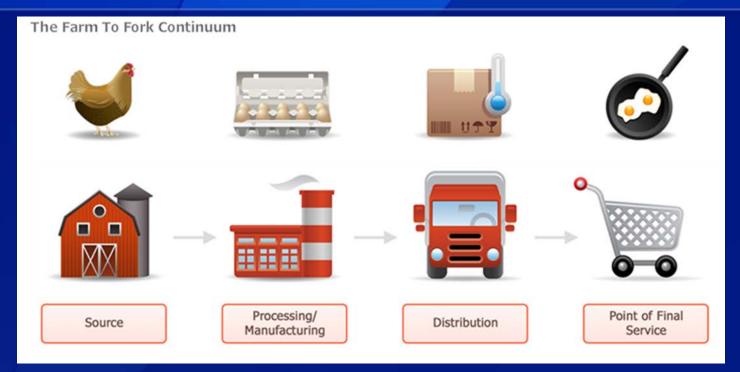
*http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/foodsafety.htm

Improve understanding of environmental causes of foodborne illness outbreaks

Improve environmental public health practice -Effective prevention and interventions

Reduction in foodborne illness





Check out more information on our website: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/index.htm

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Environmental Assessments

Past – Foodborne Outbreak

Present – Routine Inspections

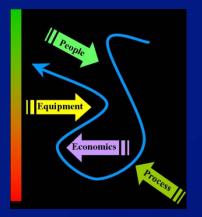
- Information representing current conditions
- What can be observed or measured at the time of the inspection
- What violations of regulatory requirements are cited
- Future Plan Review or Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Plan Development
 - Based on expectations in the future
 - Identifies potential food safety problems
 - Identifies potential critical control points and limits for future use

Foodborne IIIness Outbreak Environmental Assessments

Describes how the environment contributes to the introduction and or transmission of agents that cause illness

Objectives of the assessment

- Identify contributing factors
- Identify environmental antecedents
- Generate recommendations for informed interventions



Environmental Causes of Foodborne Illness Outbreaks

Contributing factors

- Factors that caused the outbreak
- *How* the outbreak occurred

Environmental antecedents

- Factors that led to the contributing factors
- *Why*the outbreak occurred

Environmental Causes of Foodborne Illness Outbreaks

Outbreak

- Ecoli
- Outbreak caused by salads eaten at Restaurant A

Contributing factor

• Cross contamination

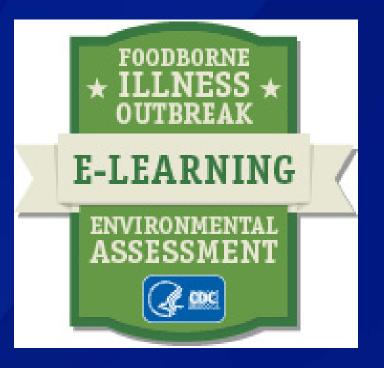
• Worker used same utensils on raw ground beef and salads Environmental antecedents

- Worker in a hurry
- Worker had not been trained on avoiding cross contamination



Check out more information on our website: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/index.htm

TRAINING



e-Learning on Environmental Assessments of Foodborne Illness Outbreaks

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/eLearn/EA_FIO/index.htm

e-Learning

Uses cutting-edge e-learning technologies to develop competency with environmental assessments of foodborne illness outbreaks and deliver free training over the Internet to enhance global food safety

> Personal Handwashing/Hy Personal Use of Gloves

> > 9:20

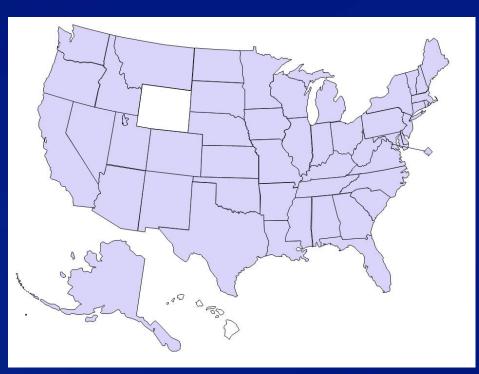
Thinking back about 5 days ago, what tasks did you

Since release, >900 users have registered & begun the training.

User Profile: All Users

86% live in the United States.

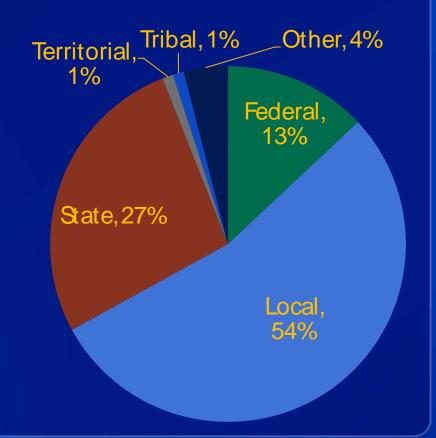
- 48 states and the District of Columbia.
- 14% live in 42 other countries



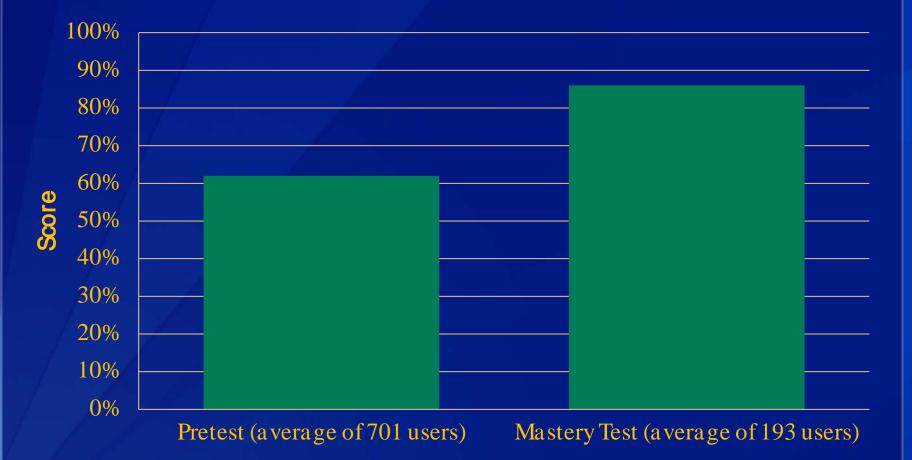
User Profile: Government

58% (721 of 1233 registered users) employed by government agencies

- United States: 641 users.
- International: 80 users.



User Profile: Difference in Pretest and Mastery Test Scores for All Users

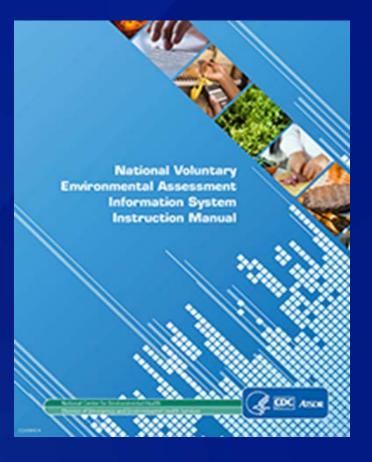




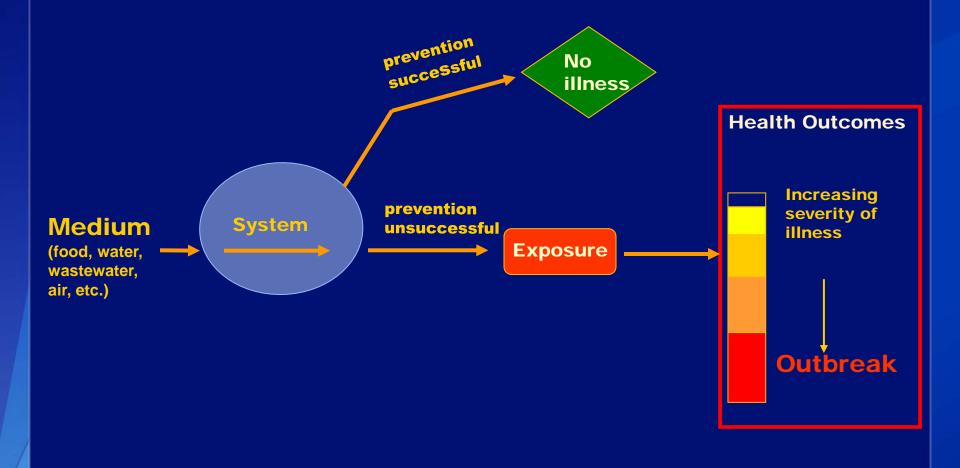
Check out more information on our website: http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/EHSNet/index.htm

SURVEILLANCE

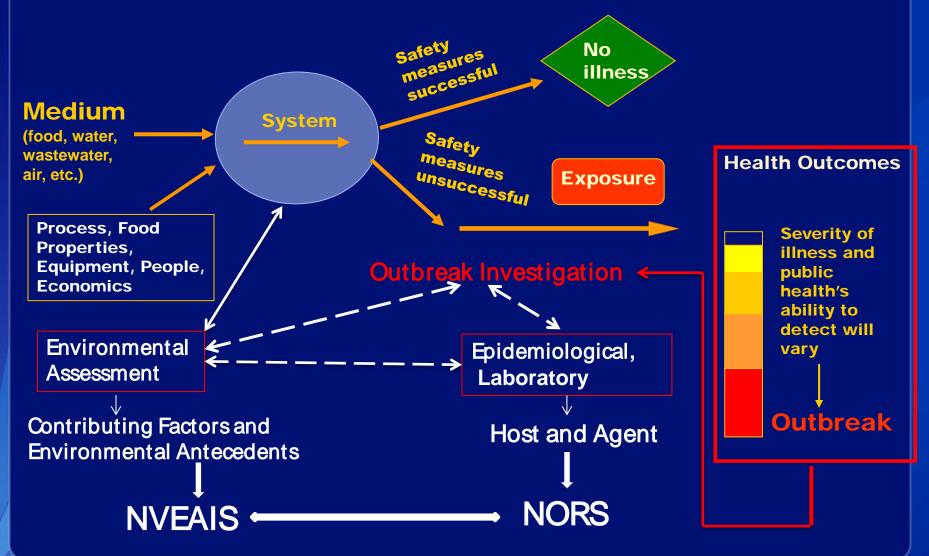
National Voluntary Environmental Assessment Information System (NVEAIS)



Using Environmental Assessments to Investigate Disease Outbreaks



Using Environmental Assessments to Investigate Disease Outbreaks



NVEAIS

Data reported to NVEAIS by local and state food safety programs will be used to

- Characterize food vehicles and monitor trends.
- Identify and monitor contributing factors and environmental antecedents.
- Generate hypotheses.
- Guide planning, implementation, and evaluation of food safety programs.

Data Collection Instrument

Part 1 – General characterization of outbreak

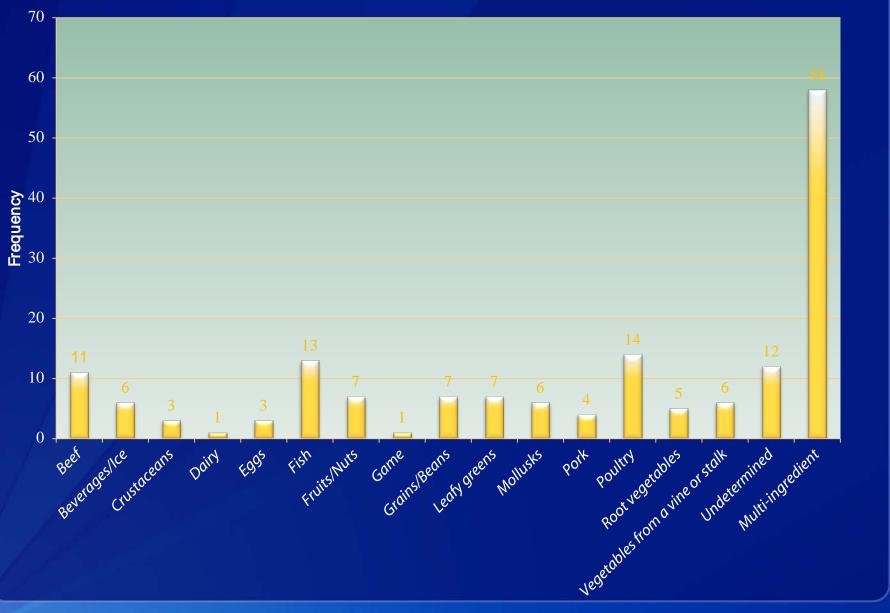
- Part 2 Establishment description
- Part 3 Manager interview
- Part 4 Establishment observation
- Part 5 Suspected/confirmed food
- Part 6 Sampling
- Part 7 Contributing factors

Preliminary Results, 2009-2013 EHS-Net Pilot*

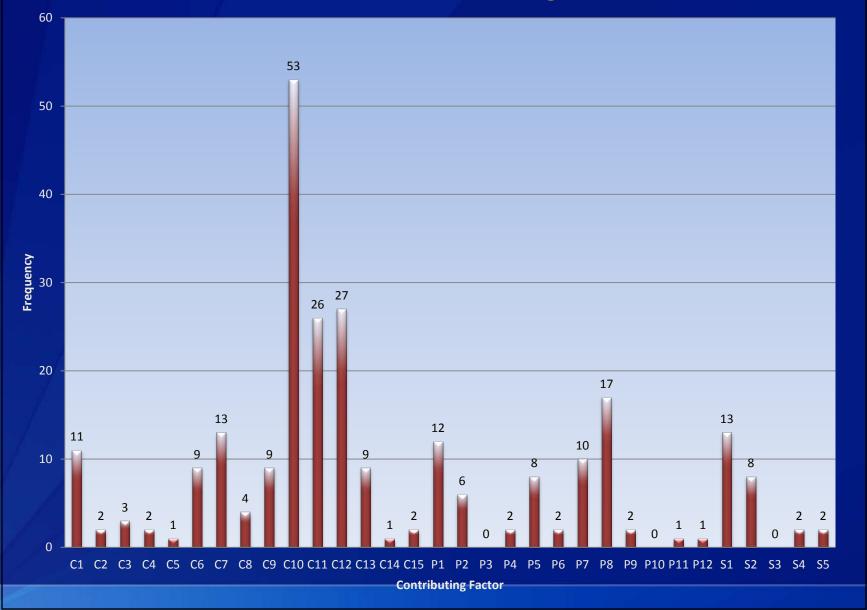
- 320 outbreaks were reported
- Averaged 64 outbreaks reported each year
- 84% of outbreaks involved restaurants
 Other locations included a caterer, bakery and monastery
- Contributing factors reported in 70% of outbreaks

*All data in this and the remainder of presentation represents examples of the type of information NVEAIS can provide

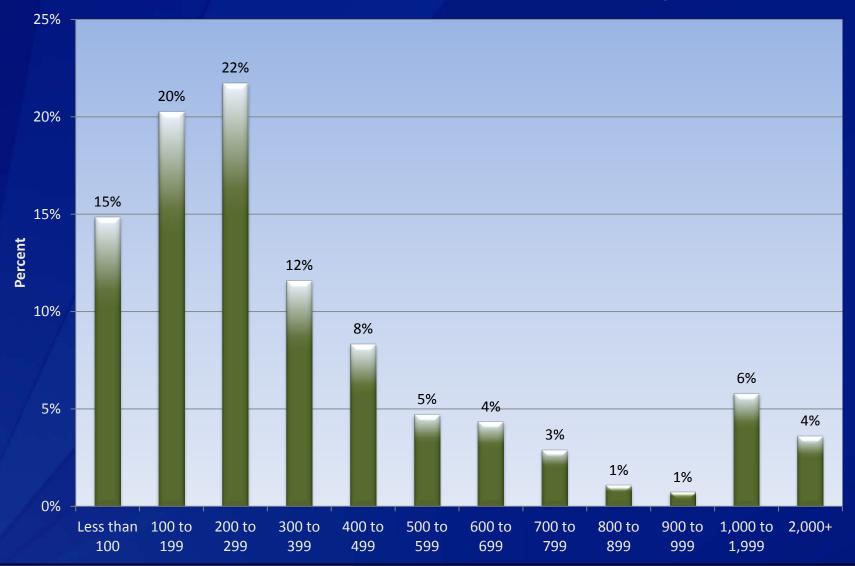
Identified Food Vehicle of Outbreak



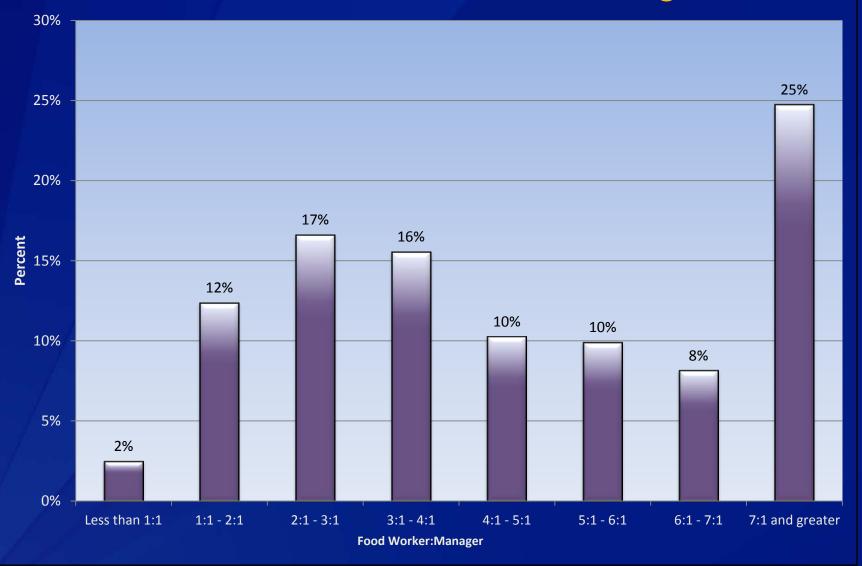
Outbreak Contributing Factors



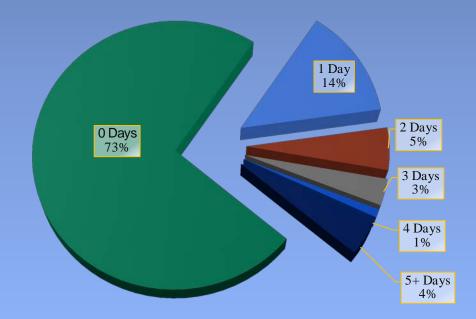
Number of Meals Served Daily



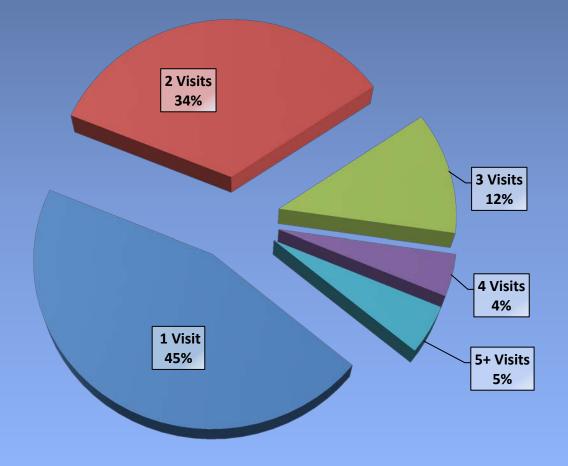
Ratio of Food Workers to Manager



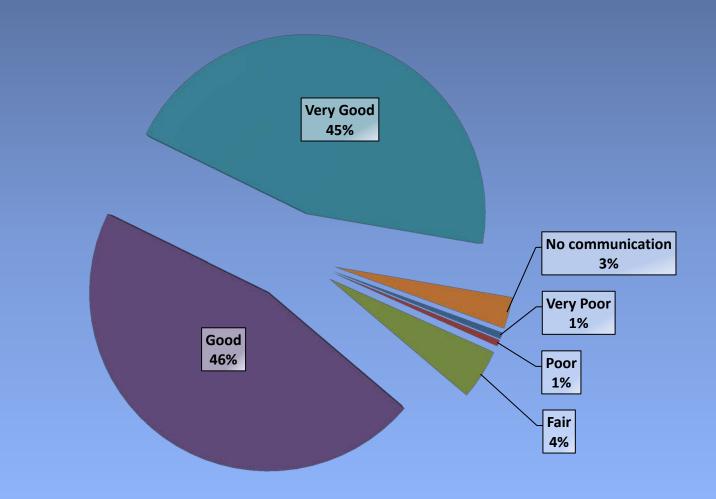
Number of Days Between the Date the Establishment Was Identified for an Environmental Assessment and the Day of First Contact with Establishment Management



Number of Visits to the Establishment to Complete the Environmental Assessment



Quality of Communication



Currently Registered

- California Department of Health
- Connecticut Department of Health
- Davis County Health Department (Utah)
- Minnesota Department of Health
- New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
- New York State Health Department
- North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
- Tennessee Department of Health
- Wisconsin Department of Health

NVEAIS Registration

Please consider participating in NVEAIS.

NVEAIS was specifically designed to answer a variety of environmental questions important to food safety programs and the prevention of foodborne illness and outbreaks.

Register at

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/NVEAIS/participation.htm

What information do you need about Foodborne Illness Outbreaks?

- Would more information about the characteristics of food establishments involved in foodborne outbreaks be helpful?
- Could you use science-based information to help inform your inspection prioritization?
- Would a characterization of your program involvement in investigating foodborne outbreaks be helpful?
- Would more details than we now have about outbreak food vehicles be helpful?
- Do you think knowing why outbreaks appear to occur would be helpful?



For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333 Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348 E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



National Center for Environmental Health

Division of Emergency and Environmental Health Services